

R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.



'One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny.'

WYOMING, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864,

GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

(Subject to the Decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- ASSEMBLY, THOMAS ROSE, OF FERRY TP.
SHERIFF, HEATH JOHN, OF WASHINGTON.
COMMISSIONER, THOMAS SCOTT, OF WHEATLEY.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, JOSEPH B. RITCHIE, OF MARION.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, ARTHUR RINEHART, OF FRANKLIN.
AUDITOR, A. J. MARTIN, OF WAYNE.

'While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens.'

'The Constitution and the Union I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together.'

ACCOUNTS.

PAY UP! PAY UP!

We have recently sent out accounts to all subscribers in arrears. The enormous advance in the price of paper and all other printing materials renders it indispensable that subscriptions should be promptly paid.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Committee decided this evening to postpone the meeting of the Democratic Convention, which had been called for July 4th.

Gold.

The telegraph informs us that Gold ranged in New York, the other day, from 210 to 245. In view of these extravagant quotations, we risk little in saying that the great financial revolution which has so long been foreseen and predicted, is closely and rapidly approaching.

Repealed.

The present Abolition Congress has just repealed the Fugitive Slave Law, and refused to enact anything in its stead. This action is equivalent to striking out a plain clause of the Federal Constitution, and it renders it of no effect.

Miscorrection.

'We have reached a point in our affairs where we are willing to greet the black man as a soldier. We must advance to that inalienable goal when we shall meet him as an officer, a general, a ruler—when we shall be unmindful of color as we are now of language.'

It has been thought that people are complaining because they don't live as long as the negro. But nobody can afford to live any longer than the negro.

Shoddy. The administration convention, which assembled at Baltimore recently, nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice President.

A correspondent of the World thus gives the substance of the resolutions adopted at the Baltimore Convention: Opposition to the arbitrary arrests, in favor of the liberty of the press, Maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, etc.

The following is also, given by the same writer as a fair representation of the different classes of unconditionally loyal patriots who occupied seats as delegates:

Pile on the Taxes. The New York Times, a Lincoln organ, calls for more taxes. It says we must tax more heavily, although in 1864 the people will be called upon to pay:

Now and Then.

The editor of the Journal of Commerce, being asked in reference to passing events: 'Why do you not direct attention to this wonderful vindication of Gen. McClellan's military genius?'

The Baltimore Platform.

The following two things every American citizen will do well to remember: 1. The Republican Convention at Baltimore indorsed all the arbitrary arrests, the abrogation of the liberty of the press, etc.

What Abolitionism has Done.

The Louisville Journal tells the whole story thus: 'The Republican party, with Mr. Lincoln at its head, has repudiated the Crittenden resolutions, the Chicago platform, and the Constitution of the Union.'

We find the following incident in an exchange. How many such are transpiring every day, which never become known to the community: 'Mrs. Betsey Elliott, whose husband is in the 17th Maine Regiment, was found dead in Portland, a few days since, on the floor, there being no bed or furniture in the house, and nothing to eat.'

One hundred and five men were drafted in Indiana county, Pa., to fill deficiencies in the late calls. Of this number, four reported for service and one furnished a substitute.

What a pacifying effect upon the rebellion the Baltimore resolution declaring that slavery shall be destroyed, will have, to be sure! If human nature is what it used to be, the blood of hundreds of thousands of our people must flow for those foolish words.

No Paper next Week.

According to our custom, we will publish no paper for the week including the 4th of July. Printers must have a little rest, as well as other men, and we feel confident our readers will not object to it, especially as they will receive the full number of papers in the year.

ITEMS, POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE.

CHAMBERLAIN PROTEST.—Forney, the Republican Clerk of the U. S. Senate, in a letter to his Press, under date of Washington City, speaking of crushing out the rebellion, says: 'The vast reserve army—the men in civil life, the men of middle age, and the youth between seventeen and eighteen years, will, in all probability, be called for to help finish the work.'

We have reason to suppose that many who voted for Curtin last fall, will not vote for Lincoln to avoid the draft.

The learned and impartial editor of the National Intelligencer devotes seven columns to an exhaustive discussion of the Arguelles case, and concludes as follows: In the case of Arguelles the executive has assumed all the authority which by the Constitution is distributed among the treaty-making power and the judiciary.

In March last, John W. Forney expressed fear that there was danger of a fatal severing of the republican party. It is said of him in two in the middle, the part that has the teeth will turn round and eat the other half up and fatten on the meal.

SCOTLAND.—The president of one of the 'loyal leagues' in New Jersey, liable to military duty, and as such drafted under the law of Congress, fled from home soon after he was drafted. He is now supposed to be in Canada, in company with scores of other 'loyal' hypocrites and cowards who were fierce in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, so long as they were not called upon to help do the fighting.

Kelly of Pennsylvania, in his speech in Congress, thus eulogized American citizens of African descent: 'I, Speaker, the men of this era of whom the poet will sing in highest strains, the men who the orator will most eulogize, the men in this grand civil war of whom the historian will write his most glowing panegyrics, are the negro soldiers of the loyal army.'

The white man must stand back hereafter when the merit of this war is discussed. He is a decided failure.

The House of Representatives, by a strict party vote, has voted to repeal the fugitive slave law. Hereafter, therefore, there is to be a right of asylum in this country for negroes, but not for white men. The slave who owes service under the Constitution is absolved from the obligation by act of Congress, but the stranger who comes to our shores, if he has the misfortune to be white, can find no asylum here; for the laws can be daringly and ostentatiously violated to kidnap him out of the country.

The Tribune of June 17th, admits that the rebels hoped and prayed for the success of the Lincoln ticket in 1860, so that they could destroy the Union. While Gen. Grant is poking the rebels out of Richmond with the bayonets of his brave army, let the loyal people of the North rally and drive the Republicans from Washington by loyal votes.—[Valley Spirit.]

Down with the Republicans and rebels, the twin curses of our country. The Tribune of June 17th, acknowledges that they worked together for the election of Lincoln and the destruction of the Union. An opposition administration would restore the Union and give us back our liberties.—[Valley Spirit.]

The Abolitionists seem resolved that negroes shall be placed on a level with white men. They can't be placed on a level with the masses of white men. To get them on a level with the fanatical Abolitionists, we don't know whether it would be necessary to level up or to level down.—[Louisville Journal.]

Uncle Abe signified his re-nomination by a recommendation to Congress to repeal the \$300 exemption clause. This is the first gun of the political campaign. He wants to get as many men into the army as possible, so that he can the more conveniently manage them.

A Republican paper talks of purging their party of all the rogues and Government speculators, disorganizers and mischief-makers. What a good thing this would be for the country—but what would become of the party?

MATCHES VS. TAXES.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for a stamp duty of one cent on each box of matches. The Government may tax our matches, but we challenge the world to match our taxes.

I resigned my commission in the army to regain liberty of speech.—J. C. Fremont.

Think of that, white men, who prize your privileges as American citizens. There is a world of meaning in what Fremont says.

The Statesman says three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to attend them—thousands of fields are left to wither for the want of hands to cultivate them.

It is noticed that the anti-Fremont Republicans have nothing to say about the 'wooly horse.' For a good reason, they are running the 'wooly' animal this time.

It is said that a dog in Boston has been named Quota, because he never seems to be full.

In his speech at the Cleveland Convention, Gen. Cochrane delivered the following sentiment, which it is said, was received with 'much applause': 'Intimately connected with these rights is the freedom of the press, and the administration or the man who would aim a blow at it is more guilty than he who is a traitor to the cause of his country.'

The New York World copied a few days ago the high wrought praises showered upon Fremont in 1856, just after his nomination for President by the Republicans, with due credit but without note or comment. The Republican press calls such publication a 'scurry trick.'—[Rochester Union.]

It should be generally known that, by a recent decision of the War Department, all soldiers who have been discharged from the service by reason of wounds received in battle are entitled to a bounty of \$100, no matter how short the term of service.

A Minister travelling through the West, some years ago, asked an old lady on whom he called what she thought of the doctrine of total depravity? 'Oh,' she replied, 'I think it is a good doctrine if the people would only live up to it.'

Stanton telegraphed all over the country two weeks ago, that General Butler held the key to Richmond. An exchange, at the risk of being called disloyal, says, that owing to Butler's obliquity of vision he could not find the key-hole.

The 140th Regiment.

IN THE FIELD, JUNE 29, 1864. MESSRS JONES & JENNINGS.—Please give place in your columns for the casualties in Co. A, 140th, Pa. Vols., during these series of fights. They are as follows: Capt. J. F. McCullough, wounded May 21st, 1864, died same day.

Private John Gray, killed May 2nd, 1864. Private John R. M. Green, killed June 6th, 1864. Private Benjamin Dunstan, killed May 12th, 1864.

Private Alexander Robinson, wounded June 6th, 1864, since died. Private George Jones, wounded in leg, May 12th, 1864, slightly.

Private Harrison Anderson, wounded in arm, May 12th, 1864, slightly. Private A. J. Walter, wounded May 12th, 1864, in the side.

Private John Henry, wounded May 12th, 1864, in the hand. Private Lindsey Rouse, wounded May 12th, 1863, in the thigh.

Private D. R. Hoge, wounded May 12th, 1864, in the side slightly, returned to duty. Private Jesse Sprows, wounded May 12th, 1864, in the shoulder.

Private Michael Eddy, wounded May 8th, 1864, in the side. Private Eluid Steel, wounded May 21st, 1864, in the leg.

Private Norval Troy, wounded June 1st, 1864, in the breast. Private Michael Rouse, wounded June 2nd, 1864, in the hand.

Private George Freeland, wounded May 12th, 1864, in the thigh. Private Job Smith, son of Craven, missing in action May 12th, 1864.

Private David Evans, missing in action May 12th, 1864. Comply with the above and oblige J. M. PIPES, Lt. Comd.

Co. A, 140th, Pa. Vols.

More Nigger.

We not only need a stronger infusion of negro in the army, but we need it in other departments. Eliza Wright, in a recent communication to a Boston journal, says: 'In view of the poverty of white intellect, as exhibited in this war, as a general rule, from the President downward, I should rejoice to see some colored man, Frederick Douglas, for example, placed in the Presidential chair.'

National Expenses Eight Years Ago.

The following, clipped from the New York Ledger of July 18th, is curious, when contrasted with the expense account of the present day. Mr. Bonner expressed alarm when he footed up the expenses of the government under Mr. Pierce, and emphasized his alarm with platoons of exclamation points, as is seen in the extract referred to: 'LIBERAL EXPENDITURES.—The expenses of the government of the United States under the present administration, are as follows, viz:—'

\$75,088,400 a year! 6,207,200 a month! 1,453,920 a week! 207,560 a day! 8,600 an hour! 144 a minute! 2.40 a second! Two dollars and forty cents at every tick of the clock. That will do for Young America. But where does the money go? For what is it applied? Under Mr. Polk's administration, during the Mexican war when we had a hundred thousand men under arms, and large armies and numerous garrisons in Mexico, the annual expenses of the government were a little over forty millions a year.'

Look on this picture. The expenses of the government of the United States under Lincoln's administration are as follows: \$1,000,000,000 a year! \$83,333,333 a month! 29,833,333 a week! 3,000,000 a day! 125,000 an hour! 2,072 a minute! 35 a second! Thirty-five dollars at every tick of the clock! There is no use of asking where the money goes to, or for what it is applied.—Some of it is used for making war-like implements, vessels and missiles,—millions of it to enrich contractors and office-holders,—all of it worse than wasted. Mr. Bonner offered to take the government and carry it on for fifty millions a year, and also to furnish each man, woman and child with a copy of his paper as a free gift. Would he like to renew his offer now?—[Sundry Democrat.]

The Testimony of Republicans.

The Boston Post thus clearly epitomizes the testimony of leading Republican authorities, showing the corruption and weakness on the part of the administration. Mr. Phillips says only five United States Senators are in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and among those are Messrs. Sumner and Wilson. Mr. Blair, on the floor of Congress, accuses the Secretary of the Treasury of gross misdeeds—says the department is rotten with corruption, and that this is so palpable the friends of Mr. Chase dare not call for investigation. Gen. Fremont declares that he has been badly used by the Administration, and points. The Gratz Brown radicals spite the President as Samson did the Philistines, hip and thigh, and often with the same weapon. Gen. Banks is derided by the Republicans in Massachusetts! Senator Hale, said in his seat, he thought the liberties of the country were more in danger from the profligacy that was practiced upon the treasury than they were from the rebels in the field.

The Springfield Republican, asks: 'Is lying a vice inherent in republican institutions, or merely incidental to Mr. Lincoln's administration?' Thad Stevens says, if the government go on expending money at the present rate, the people will be involved in one general bankruptcy and ruin. Thurlow Weed writes to the Albany Evening Journal: 'Until the administration thoroughly gets and probes the iniquities of the New York custom house, the treasure and blood shall continue to flow, by millions and in rivers, while its own officials are playing into the hands of the enemy.' Senator Pomeroy says that should Mr. Lincoln be re-elected the affairs of the country will go from bad to worse in his hands, and the war will languish until our public debt will overwhelm us. Mr. Boutwell denounced the President's plan of reconstruction. Winter Davis charges the President with acting without law, and Miss Dickinson boxes the ears of Mr. Seward to the evident delight of a Republican multitude who hang upon her words as the bee upon the flower. The persons here named are all Republicans it not 'all honorable men.'

Republican Convention.

The Washington County Republican Convention met at Washington, on the 20th inst., at the Court House. The proceedings were very harmonious, and the following nominations were made by acclamation. For Congress—George W. Lawrence. For Assembly—R. R. Reed, James Kelley. For Sheriff—E. R. Smith. For Coroner—Isaac Vance. For Commissioner—Thomas Bell. For Auditor—Joseph Linton. Director of the Poor—William Davis. Congressional Conference—Alex. W. Acheson, William McKean, John A. Harter. The District is Greene, Washington, Beaver and Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence has already been nominated in Greene county.

'Sarkasm.'

The Herald's Baltimore correspondent says of the Shoddy great-lights: 'The telegraph operator or printer made me say, in my despatch of yesterday, that there were a number of "great" men here. I wrote it "Grant" men. As to the great men, I have been looking all day and have been unable to find them. They are very few and far between among the delegates here. If there are any great men, they are so spread out that they are mighty thin. There is a splendid assemblage of small men. That's what's the matter.'—[Valley Spirit.]

Terrible Tragedy.—Mrs. Mary Miller, of New York, who has been residing for several weeks at Fishkill Landing committed a bloody deed on Monday morning at that place, by cutting the throats of her two children (girls, aged respectively seven and two years) and then cutting her own. She is supposed to have been suffering from a spell of insanity, to which she was occasionally subject.

Gen. Polk Really Killed.

All doubts as to the death of the rebel General Bishop Polk are dissipated by the following dispatch which we find in the Petersburg Express of the 16th: ATLANTA, June 15.—The remains of Gen. Polk arrived here this morning and were deposited in St. Luke's church. The funeral services were conducted and a sermon delivered by Rev. Dr. Quintard, before a large assembly. The remains were then escorted to the noon train for Augusta with military honors. The death of this Christian hero has made a profound impression on all classes of our community.

Gen. Hancock Relieved—The Desperate Battle on Friday.

New York, June 21.—A Herald special says: Gen. Hancock's old wound has been so troublesome that he was obliged to ask to be relieved. The request was granted, and Gen. Birney has command of his corps. Gen. Hancock did not command on Saturday's fight. He expects to be in the field again in a few weeks.

It is said there are 30,000 rebel troops in Petersburg, and they are continually being reinforced. The attack at 4 a. m. on Saturday by the 2d Corps, met but little opposition. Our troops in passing over the formidable works occupied by the enemy the day previous, captured fifty or sixty prisoners. The casualties on both sides were few. We moved on and developed another line of works about five hundred yards beyond. Here the rebels made a stubborn resistance.

At noon a general advance of the Second corps was ordered. The assaulting force consisted of three brigades. The lines rushed forward gallantly, but could not withstand the deadly fire of musketry, grape and caustic, though they got within seventy five yards of the earthworks, and they then fell back, leaving their dead and wounded.

Another attack was ordered at another point. The storming party consisted of several brigades in columns of regiments. They advanced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon in two columns. They were met with such a murderous fire and cut down so rapidly that they were withdrawn.

Another Herald correspondent says of the 5th corps fighting on Friday: 'The day's work commenced at daylight, when they found the rebels had fallen back to the second line in the night.—The works were attacked with great gallantry. There was a severe struggle for the possession of the railroad track leading to Norfolk, which was finally taken. This appears to have been the only advantage gained, though the rebel position was also fought for.'

Another correspondent with the 7th corps, says: 'The rebels made an attack at 10 p. m., coming up in two columns. On reaching our line, which intentionally or the result of a blunder, one column showed signs of surrendering, and two hundred and forty were thus made prisoners. Another column came up to our works bravely and under cover of a battery, admirably posted, drove our men into their intrenchments. They sprang over the works, and a hand to hand fight ensued. The muskets had been discharged upon both sides, and bayonets and stocks only were used.—The First Michigan sharpshooters were engaged on our side, and about 125 were captured. The remainder escaped. The rebels held possession till daylight, and then evacuated.'

Secretary Stanton's Official Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 10 p. m.—To Major General Dix: Dispatches from City Point, at 4.30 this evening, report no fighting to-day. Movements are in progress which are not now proper for publication. Richmond papers report an attack upon Lynchburg by Hunter, on Saturday, and that he was repulsed. It is believed, however, that there was nothing more than a reconnaissance, and that having ascertained the place to be strongly defended, Gen. Hunter withdrew, and is operating upon the enemy's communications at other points.

A dispatch from General Sherman's headquarters, dated yesterday evening at half past eight o'clock, states that it has rained almost constantly for several days, but our lines have been pressed forward steadily, and an important position has been gained by General Howard. The enemy made a desperate attempt to retake this position by night, making seven distinct assaults on General Whittaker's brigade, of Stanley's Division, and losing not less than 700 or 800 men. Two hundred killed were left on Whittaker's front.

The assault was followed by a heavy fire of artillery, under which the position was fortified and its safe. Our army is across Noonday Creek, on our left, and one brigade of the 23d Corps is across Noses' Creek, on the right, but the rebel left is behind a swamp, and the rains prevent any advance. The fighting has been quite severe at some points, the enemy resisting stubbornly and attempting the offensive whenever he can.

Gen. Sigel reports from Martinsburg to-day that there is no truth in the statement of the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 21st, in relation to a raid of Mosely's. Winchester is not occupied by the enemy, nor are the telegraph wires cut between this place and Harper's Ferry. No military intelligence from any other quarter has been received to-day by the Department.

Heavy Rebel Bombardment.

New York, June 23.—Tribune special, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 20th, says: 'Severe sharpshooting yesterday and to-day, with occasional fire of artillery; but no advance was attempted by either army. The right, which are closest to Petersburg and close to the river, sustained, at 8 o'clock this morning, for upwards of an hour, a terrific din of shells and solid shot. Among the wounded is Colonel Henry Smith, of the Headquarters Guard, who lost both legs, but will probably survive. Colonel Tompkins' batteries finally silenced the enemy.'

Assault by Burnside's Corps.

New York, June 21.—A Herald's special dated June 19th a. m. [Sunday] says: 'At four o'clock this morning Burnside's corps attacked the enemy's works on the left of our line and carried them after a severe and protracted struggle, capturing about five hundred prisoners, six good brass pieces, and two that were spiked.'

From Grant's Army—Heavy Fighting Before Petersburg.

A dispatch from Bermuda Hundred of June 18th, via Baltimore, June 20th, says: 'In all, twenty-one pieces of artillery have been captured from the enemy in our assaults on the works at Petersburg, besides a large number of prisoners. When the enemy withdrew his forces in front of General Butler to reinforce Petersburg, General Butler immediately sent out a force under Gens. Terry and Turner, which succeeded in destroying an important bridge and four miles of the railroad track near Walnut Junction. Early's (late Longstreet's) corps crossed the James River near Drury's Bluff in strong force, and was seen coming down the Petersburg turnpike as General Butler's forces entered their works. Last evening the dispatch steamer Amanda Winans, while passing Wilcox's wharf, was fired into from the North side of the James river, by a rebel battery. Ten shots were fired at her one of which passed through her hull near the water line. No one was injured. The James River is blockaded a few miles below Drury's Bluff, to prevent a surprise from the rebel rams.'

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 18.—General Pierce was wounded while gallantly leading his brigade in a charge. General Martindale, on the right, attacked the enemy and succeeded in advancing his lines and taking a few prisoners. His loss is reported at about 500. The Fifth corps did not lose heavily in their advance in the morning, but their loss was considerably in the afternoon in their attack on the left.—Our losses during the last two days will reach 8,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the enemy at some points was greater than ours, but being generally behind their entrenchments, were not so much exposed, and of course suffered less on the whole.

All the prisoners taken so far number about twelve hundred, of whom about two hundred came in yesterday. They represent themselves as being in Beauregard's army. It is not believed such a resistance could be made without his presence, and the aid of his troops.—There is no reliable news from General Butler up to the present time. General Ingalls has been designated Chief Quartermaster of the combined armies in this vicinity. He is to be stationed at City Point.

Petersburg Surrounded by Bayonets.

New York, June 21.—A special to the Times, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sunday, June 20, says: 'No positive advantage has been obtained over the enemy during the past twenty-four hours. There has been more or less fighting along the whole line.—Charges and counter-charges have been made. Our right and left have been swung in something more than a mile, while the centre has been advanced but little. Briefly, Petersburg is surrounded by an abatis of Yankee bayonets with-in easy range of the city. All was quiet last night—no demonstration on either side. There has been no fight this morning.'

The Fourth Day's Battle at Petersburg—What has been Accomplished.

New York, June 21.—A Tribune special, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Sunday, June 19, a. m., says: 'The fourth day of battle before Petersburg ended last night. If it shall open again to-day, it will be by the siege of Petersburg—briefer, perhaps, than by battle. We attacked three times yesterday—at 1 a. m., at noon, and at 4 p. m. Gen. Warren joined on the left, and swinging around, with skirmishing in front, half a mile, at each advance, taking one line of works and pressing up to another and the last. Gens. Hancock and Burnside, in the centre, found most opposition. The former gained half a mile, the latter none.'

Our loss in the last assault was particularly severe in Barlow's and Gibbon's divisions, and in the Second Division of Burnside's Corps, Mills' Division of the Sixth Corps, and Martindale's Division of the Eighteenth Corps, which swept up the river to within half a mile of the town. One more line and we have the town, which we now semi-circumvallate to its last defense. Col. Shamberlin, commanding a brigade in the Fifth Corps, was badly wounded in the hip, and Col. Brewer, of the 148th Pa., in the side.

Petersburg Bombarded for Five Hours.

New York, June 23.—A Times special, dated Headquarters Second Corps, near Petersburg, Monday, June 20th, says: 'This morning, General Birney is occupying the nearest position to the city, at a range of about 1200 yards, and opened batteries on the place, and for five hours kept up a constant bombardment which must have rendered Petersburg anything but an agreeable place of residence for a time. The effects of the shelling have not yet been ascertained, aside from the burning of some buildings.'

A Furious Attack Repulsed.

New York, June 21st.—A Times special of the 15th says: 'The rebels on Friday night made a furious attack on General Birney's front, and after a severe contest he repulsed the fort they had taken the previous morning. This change in line has concentrated Beauregard's forces, and will enable our troops to cover the important approaches to the left and right, and places the city within range of our guns—about 1,400 yards.'

About 5 p. m. an advance was made upon the rebel lines to develop his situation, which was accomplished with considerable loss in wounded. Birney's division suffered the most.

Prisoners state that Beauregard commands the city with his army, and a portion of the forces of Longstreet, Wilcox and Ewell. There is no decisive evidence of the presence of more than a small portion of Lee's army.

Life would be too smooth if it had no roots in it.